

THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE

The First of the Phoenix Park Assassins Convicted and Sentenced to Be Hung.

A Motion for Arrest of Judgment Promptly Refused by the Judge.

The Dynamite Store Extends to the Sewer Gang of London.

The Prohibition of American Park Officially Proclaimed in Germany.

[On account of the electric storm which prevailed last night, it was impossible for the telegraph company to transmit messages of any character. For this reason the telegraphic report is necessarily brief.]

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

THE TRIAL CONTINUED.
DUBLIN, April 12.—The trial of Joe Brady was continued this morning. The defense called a clerk named Kennedy, who swore he spoke to Brady, who was accompanied by a girl, on Domic street, between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening, May 6. He recognized Annie Meagher who testified yesterday. She with Brady that evening as the girl. The witness said also that he met Brady the following day when the latter declared that the murder would ruin the cause of Ireland. Upon the conclusion of Kennedy's testimony, the defense announced they would call no other witness. The argument of counsel for the defense and prosecution follows.

QUICK WORK.
The judge finished his charge at thirteen minutes after 3 o'clock when the jury retired and were absent but a short time, and returning into the court room announced they had found Brady guilty of the murder of Cavendish and Burke. Brady was immediately sentenced to be hanged.

Dr. Webb moved for arrest of judgment. He alleged that under the crimes act the jury which heard the case was not legally formed.

The judge refused to grant Dr. Webb's motion. [The date fixed for the execution of Brady is May 14.]

LONDON, April 13.—The metropolitan board of work has recommended, because of the danger to be feared from explosives, that the workmen entering the sewers of London be carefully watched.

The race for the Newmarket handicap for three-year-olds and upwards was won by the Duke of Beaufort's Faugh-a-Ballou, Lord George's Alton second, Glen Owen Williams' Gohart third. There were seven starters.

The regulations forbidding importation into Germany of American pork products have been published. Reports have been received that the villages of Silvestre, Tleino, Tleino and Salvadore in Italy are on fire.

LONDON, April 13.—A few months ago large quantities of autumn wheat were bought for forward delivery, it having been assumed by the purchasers that the continuance of bad weather would cause a rise. On the contrary there has been a decline of five shillings per quarter. Heavy losses are thus caused in London and the provinces. A number of failures are probable.

A telegram from Hong Kong, dated the 11th inst., says: The French minister to China arranged the Tonquin affair satisfactorily in December, but the new French ministry have rejected the arrangement. The result will probably be a long and costly war for France. China will use its best troops, which will probably be commanded by European leaders and perhaps have assistance by an European ally.

A committee of the Bundestag has reported favorably on the letter of Bismarck, in which he advises the importation of hog products from America be prohibited.

A special committee of the Swedish folketing presented a report upon the order issued by the Prussian government on the 1st of January. The committee says the order dealt unjustly with the Danes in Schleswig Holstein, and although the German minister of Denmark disclaimed that his government were actuated by any feeling of hostility the wrong done Denmark can not be removed by any disclaimer.

Specie payments have been resumed by the Italian government.

A fire at Godeaux completely destroyed the military bake house and a large quantity of provisions and military stores.

At the trial of nihilists one of the prisoners, Borelska, turned approver. No reporters were admitted. One of the accused stated the work on the mine in Little Garden street continued night and day.

As the resolve of Vice Admiral Von Batsch to retire from active service becomes more fixed, despite the emperor's letter asking him to remain, the deepest regret is manifested in naval circles. Admiral Von Batsch retires because his endeavor to bring the navy into the hands of experienced season proved unsuccessful.

A ukase has been issued by the Russian government ordering that increased vigilance be observed on the frontier to prevent suspicious persons entering the country. It is supposed this precaution is taken owing to the approach of the time fixed for the coronation of the czar.

FINERTY ON DYNAMITE.

The Noted Irish Leader Justifies the Explosive War.

The Irish in England, and the English in Egypt.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, April 13.—John F. Finerty, congressman elect and Irish-American leader and dynamite advocate, in his paper, The Citizen, this morning, reviews at length the wrongs of Ireland and justifies the use of dynamite, as follows: "What hope, then, has Ireland from English legislation. What wonder if she is driven to fury and desperation? What wonder if she seeks to wreak her vengeance among the temples of modern Philistines? No matter what the English may say about their indifference to dynamite terrors, the recent explosions and alleged discoveries have set them to thinking. They have also set millions of Americans thinking. What is the difference, for example, between the explosion of a dynamite bomb, fired by an Englishman, and the explosion of a dynamite bomb, fired by an Irishman, killing men, women and children, and the dynamite cartridge exploded in the heart of London? Only this: that the English attack on the wretched Egyptians was without justification, while the Irish demonstrations against the British metropolis are the natural result of centuries of unmitigated fraud, plunder and murder."

THE CAMPAIGN OF '84.

A Talk With Senator Bayard—Graham Appointment.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Replying to inquiries to day, Senator Bayard said: "Yes; I hear considerable political gossip, but a great deal that I hear I don't believe. The Washington hotel seem to be the resort of a great deal of senseless political chatter. I live in my own house, and therefore don't hear all of it. As to the presidential outlook, I must say that in my opinion everything indicates that the successful candidate will be from the ranks of the democratic party. People are wearying of the republican administration, and in 1884 will demand a change. The last election in New York, where the state went democratic by 200,000, pretty thoroughly proves this fact. I believe we will elect the next president by a large majority than we gave Tilden, when we elected him in 1876. As to who are to be candidates, I can not say, and any expressed opinion in this direction would have for its foundation nothing but the merest guess work." The senator was asked how the appointment of Graham was received in Washington, and he replied: "I think it will meet with general approval. Graham is an upright and able man, and the pity is that he was not there earlier. Under him, I do not think the star route jobs and other frauds would have been possible."

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

LEWES, Del., April 12.—The brig James Miller, from Miragoane, Hayti, reports that on the night on March 26th the revolutionist landed at that port, overpowered the government troops and seized the fort. The following day General Basile, revolutionary commander, ordered all able-bodied citizens to join him, giving them one hour to decide. The majority joined the revolutionists. A battle followed. The revolutionists were again victorious. They fortified the town, and March 31st two steamers arrived with government troops, and another battle resulted in scattering the government forces, with a loss of 85 killed and 350 wounded. Loss revolutionist slight.

April 1st. The government steamers left, apparently driven away by the arrival of a Spanish frigate.

LORNE IN SPAIN.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

BOSTON, April 13.—A small street bomb was exploded by a passing carriage in front of the postoffice this morning, causing some commotion, but no damage. The incident caused some talk in connection with the Marquis of Lorne's arrival. Lorne arrived at 8:30 and would not take a conveyance to the hotel, but, accompanied by the English consul and members of his party and followed closely by detectives, walked leisurely to the hotel.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—At a meeting of the striking cigar makers to-day a committee of manufacturers presented a statement that the demand for \$1 a thousand increase of wages would be granted. There are still two other demands not settled, namely, the right of the cigar maker's union to send committees through the workshops, to collect dues, etc., and relief from the charge of thirty cents a month on each workman for gas consumed during the winter months, work not to be resumed until these matters are settled.

THE ROLLING MILL RIOT.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13.—There has been no trouble at the rolling mill since that of last night, reported in these dispatches. The men remain firm in their determination to remain at their posts and many think the assault of last night will have an effect directly contrary to what was anticipated. The firing party have not as yet been identified and no arrests have been made. Mulkern, the most seriously injured man of the several who were wounded last night, is alive and will probably recover.

THE WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

DETROIT, April 13.—For April the secretary of state has received official returns from 688 townships in the southern four tiers of counties, where 85 per cent of the wheat crop is grown. Fifteen per cent of the acreage is reported killed. The remainder is 17 per cent below the condition of one year ago.

STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The steamship Venezuela, from Liverpool via Mexico, went ashore four hundred yards to the westward of the mouth of South Pass this morning in ten feet of water. She draws fourteen feet.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Business failures the past seven days as reported to Dun's agency number 189 as against 197 last week and 182 the week previous. New England states 14, western 54, middle 26, southern 41, Pacific states and territories 10, New York city 12 and Canada 32.

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THE SCHELLER TRIAL.

An Attempt to Buy a Witness.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—A sensation was caused at the Scheller trial this morning, by the testimony of D. J. Linahan, chief engineer of the Newhall house at the time of the fire, who said he was recently approached by J. C. McKinney, attorney for Scheller, and asked him to swear that the fire was caused by a gas jet in the bottom of the elevator shaft, as that testimony would clear the accused. It was shown that Scheller was in debt over \$4,000. It was also proved he attempted to borrow \$500 from Dr. Crocker before the fire.

BLOODY BUTCHERY.

An Iowa Father Kills His Wife and Two Sons and Then Himself.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

DUBUQUE, April 13.—Chas. Smith, a well to do farmer living four miles north of Earlville, Iowa, went to his barn this morning where his two sons, aged 9 and 13, were engaged at work and killed them with an axe. Returning to his house with the same weapon he killed his wife. She stood by the stove preparing breakfast. He then attempted to slay his two daughters, the only remaining members of the family, but they succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house in safety and gave the alarm. When they returned it was found that Smith had killed himself by putting his throat with a butcher knife. These meager details only are known and no cause is assigned for the deed.

THE BOAR IN BANQUET.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Ironclad club of this city gave a banquet this evening to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. This has become an annual custom of the club and the occasion has been made one of expression of party principles by the leading democrats of the country. Invitations were extended to prominent members of the society throughout the union and a number of notable gentlemen responded to toasts, though the attendance this year of people of national reputation was more limited than former occasions owing to various causes. Among those named for speeches were Senator Bayard of Delaware, James O. Broadhead of Missouri, Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, E. P. Wheeler and William H. Hurlbert of New York, and Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois.

GOVERNING TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—The telegraph bill, which has attracted so much attention and called out so much discussion in the senate, is as follows:

Section 11 of the "Act to revise the law in relation to telegraph companies," is amended to read as follows: "No telegraph companies incorporated or doing business in this state shall have power to contract with any owner of land, or with any railroad company for the right to erect or its lands, or over the right of way of any such railroad, to the exclusion of the lines of other telegraph companies organized or doing business under the laws of this state, or shall any such railroad company have power to make such contract with any telegraph company, and every such contract shall be void and of no effect."

Section 12 is made to read as follows: "If any company, corporation or person owning or operating any telegraph line within this state, or any railroad company, shall unlawfully, directly or indirectly, interfere to prevent or delay the construction, erection, maintenance or operation of any telegraph line in the course of being constructed, erected or operated within this state by any person, corporation or telegraph company organized under the laws of this state, or shall by any act prevent, hinder or delay the procurement of the right of way for the same by any device whatsoever, such person or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than \$1,000

JASON GOULD'S ARGO.

As It Will Appear Upon the Wild Roaring Tide.

The Strange Lands It Will Visit and the Gallant Company It Will Carry.

As It Sails—As It Sails.

New York Journal.

It has come to this that Mr. Gould looks upon his projected trip around the world as a life-saving measure. He is run down. He no longer feels the inspirations that have made him king of the market for so long. His hand grows feeble and he feels that the spectre of speculation is slipping from his grasp. During the past few months he has been endeavoring to realize as quietly but as promptly as possible. The results have hardly answered his expectations, for his opponents had anticipated his plan and have thrown every obstacle in his way. He has had a hard job with the Western Union, and now bitterly regrets that he threw himself into it so recklessly, for he realizes that whatever may be done with railroads it is an impossibility to keep a monopoly of the telegraph.

Despite these difficulties of disposing of his securities for hard cash at anything like a reasonable price, Mr. Gould is still as intent as ever upon his trip around the world. On the one side is money and the other his life. Providence plays the highwayman.

Therefore, amid all his cares and worries, seldom a week passes that either himself or his son George does not go to the shipyard of Messrs. Gramp & Sons, on the Delaware, near Philadelphia, to see how the steam yacht Atlanta progresses. As both of them will spend in this vessel the best part of two years of their lives, they naturally feel the deepest interest in following her construction.

TRUTH OF THE SEA.

Truth to say she will be a noble boat. She will resemble a full-rigged ocean steamer. Indeed, there were many ocean steamers twenty years ago that did not equal her in tonnage, while she surpasses any of them today in beauty and perfection of finish. Fancy a private steam yacht that measures 225 feet over all and a beam of forty feet, and which registers 1,000 tons. There will be nothing peculiar in her build excepting the absolute perfection with which she is constructed throughout. Her depth will be 14 feet with a draught of 11 feet so as to enable her to enter any harbor that is worthy of the name at all tides. The excessive length compared with depth can only be accounted for on this hypothesis. She should be next to useless for any other purpose than pleasure, especially when we consider that she will be a double sea of engines of 1,000 horse power each. Should one get out of order the other may be used—a useful precaution in the comparatively barbaric latitudes which Mr. Gould will visit, where means of repair are not at hand. But to guard against any such eventualities the stokers and engineers will be skilled mechanics, and a double set of every bolt and every piece of the machinery will be placed aboard so that in case of anything going wrong a couple of days of dry docking can repair all.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

The interior arrangements will be most sumptuous. The saloon will be the main room, of course, and will stretch the entire width of the vessel. Mr. Gould's cabin will, however, be almost as large, and beside it will be that of his favorite son. The staterooms will be furnished in mahogany, and the style will be Queen Anne. In every cabin, besides a silk sofa bedstead, there will be a silk swinging hammock as some sort of a preventive against sea sickness. The furniture will be elaborate and rich, and will be secured to the iron floor which will be all covered with Persian rugs. Bath rooms, electric bells, all that va de dire.

The probability is that Mrs. Gould will not go on this trip. She feels it to be best that she should remain here to look after the other children. When the yacht reaches Europe she will probably join the party and make the remainder of the voyage with them. But she does not fancy the more hazardous portion of the trip at all and Mr. Gould has deferred to her wishes.

A GOOD MOVE.

The Cigar Manufacturers Give the Cigar Makers a Benefit.

By a recent change in the revenue laws, the manufacturers of cigars are saved \$3 per thousand on all manufactured goods, the reduction taking place on the first of May.

The Omaha manufacturers, following the example of their fellows in some of the large eastern cities, have determined to give their men a benefit by dividing the profits of the new law with them. Accordingly, on and after the first of May they will increase the price paid per thousand one dollar.

This will prove quite a practical sort of good from the change effected all around.

VICTOR PARK.

A New and Pleasant Resort to be Opened.

Mr. Victor Dreher, who was foreman for five years of Krug's brewery, is about to go into business for himself by opening up a first-class saloon on Twenty-fourth street, one block south of Leavenworth, which will be known as "Victor Park."

The opening will take place to-day, day and evening, and will be after the most approved style, the entire stock of wines, liquors, cigars, etc., being of the best quality and the house new, neat and clean, having been built last fall.

Mr. Dreher is a fine gentleman and will conduct the business with success and to the satisfaction of all.

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THE STORM.

A Lively Spring Blizzard Strikes Omaha.

Hailstones, Rain and Wind in Abundance.

The liveliest wind of the season was that which began yesterday morning, and increased in strength all day long. The dust blew in clouds, and filled the streets and offices. In the afternoon Farnam street was sprinkled, which helped matters a little, and about 5 o'clock the clouds began rising in the west and threatening rain, which fell a little later, accompanied by hailstones as large as a hickory nut. There was considerable of this in the west and threatening rain, which fell a little later, accompanied by hailstones as large as a hickory nut. There was considerable of this in the west and threatening rain, which fell a little later, accompanied by hailstones as large as a hickory nut.

UP, UP WITH THE FLAG.

The precise direction of the trip has not yet been fully decided upon. The first idea was to visit Europe, taking England, France and Italy en route, but this has been pretty well abandoned. Mr. Gould's physician, who will accompany him, has prescribed absolute rest from any sort of excitement, and this can best be obtained at the start by going to the too least frequented spots. One of Mr. Gould's wishes, however, is as far as possible not to remain away from communication with America for more than two weeks at a time. This he can hardly succeed in doing. But the vessel will have an electrician on board, with two telegraph operators, who can work a private cipher. With these Mr. Gould can always operate upon the ocean cables, particularly as instructions have already gone forth to every part of the world in which there is means of telegraphic transmission to give him every facility.

AWAY ACROSS THE OCEAN BLUE.

From New York, whence the Atlanta will sail about June 1, the party will go direct to Havana, remaining only a day. Then cutting about the West India Isles she will make her way to the mouth of the Amazon, probably going up the course of that great stream a couple of hundred miles. Then descending again and paying a visit to the Orinoco, the yacht will steam on to Para, and thence to Rio de Janeiro, where a week or more will be passed. Passing down the coast of South America, both Buenos Ayres and Montevideo will be visited, and then down to the Straits of Magellan. Thence up the western coast of South America to Santiago de Chile, Callao and a possible stop at Lima if the country is quiet. Then to Panama, Mazatlan and perhaps an inland trip to the City of Mexico. Thence back to San Diego, the terminus of the Southern Pacific, where the yacht will meet them. San Francisco will only be visited in case Mr. Gould's presence should be necessary in the United States. If not, straight over to Honolulu, where King Kalakaua will extend a special welcome to the party. Thence to the Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia. A stay of some duration will be made in Melbourne and Sidney. When that is done with, a bee line will be made for Japan and subsequently China. After visiting Canton, Hong Kong, and later Peking and Siam, the yacht will make for India. There no doubt a month will be spent. Thence to Aden and up the Red Sea, through the Isthmus of Suez, visiting Egypt, then over to Constantinople, and the Grecian Archipelago. Up the Adriatic to Venice, where the party will leave the yacht to rejoin them at Naples. They will visit Italy and possibly Austria and Germany. If so the yacht will join them, perhaps at Genoa, perhaps at London. But from Venice no decided route is made.

A REGISTRATION TROUBLE.

Which Prevented a Breach of Promise Suit.

A day or two ago a gentleman called at the Millard hotel with his wife and daughter, having come from New York. After remaining a short time, they went out without registering and returned soon again, this time accompanied by a blushing young man, for whom they had evidently been on the hunt.

The old gentleman walked up to the register, and wrote down the names of himself and wife.

"Isn't that your daughter?" queried the clerk.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, don't you want to register her?"

"Oh, she will be registered all right."

"Well, but you want to put her name down."

At this juncture the young man stepped up and registered his name.

"Are you alone Mr. —?"

With some hesitation the young man took up the pen and added to his own signature, "and wife."

The quartette went away again and that evening returned in good spirits and were assigned a suit of rooms opening together.

The strange actions of all concerned led to the supposition that the younger of the two men had left home without keeping his pledged word to the young lady, that her parents had aided her to find him and that they were built man and wife and every body satisfied during the day. Hence the embarrassment on both sides before the ceremony.

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